

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1978

HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
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PART 9

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER
INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Mr. DICKS. Could you tell us what the position of the tribe is in these negotiations?

Mr. TONASKET. We have not really taken any position because we think it is too premature. We think there is room for both sides to negotiate, and we have not made any beforehand predetermination what our positions will be.

All of the time has been spent in developing the background and the history, documenting all of the actions from the time that the first acts went into building the dam, and how the land was taken, what the act read, what was supposed to have been done, what has been done.

We have been working really closely, particularly with the Corps of Army Engineers. We determined along with the corps that we would have an open mind, so we would not be set in cement, and wind up butting heads, and wouldn't accomplish anything.

Mr. DICKS. That is what I wanted to commend and congratulate you for—the attitude that the Colvilles have taken in terms of trying to negotiate on these very difficult issues which could involve substantial sums of money both in terms of water and in terms of energy.

I think it is a very enlightened approach. I think that the only way we are going to solve these issues, not only in the State of Washington but throughout the country, is to try to negotiate in fairness with both sides. I wanted just to commend you for taking that kind of an enlightened approach.

Mrs. COVINGTON. What has held it up at the present time is the reorganization of the new administration. The Department of Interior at this time does not have anyone assigned to that portion of the work.

Mr. YATES. You mean the Secretary is not doing anything?

Mrs. COVINGTON. They had a Mr. Ickes who is representing the Secretary of Interior on this issue. But now he isn't there anymore, so they have to have a new man.

Mr. YATES. We will ask him about that when he comes in next week to testify.

Mr. TONASKET. They did just assign somebody to represent the Secretary, but they are so new, I don't have the name.

Mr. YATES. They will have to go through a whole learning period.

Mr. TONASKET. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL FILM CENTER

WITNESSES

MARGARET MEAD

RICHARD SORENSON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL FILM CENTER

Mr. YATES. Dr. Mead, we are very proud and honored to have you with us. You are going to tell us about the Smithsonian National Anthropological Film Center.

Your statement may be inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

TESTIMONY BY DR. MARGARET MEAD
TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

April 19, 1977

Re: The National Anthropological Film Center of the Smithsonian Institution

There is now an acute worldwide need to prepare researchable film records of the remaining variety of culturally patterned human behavior in the world. During thousands of years of independent cultural evolution in the different corners of our earth, many remarkable and informative natural experiments in living have come into being. But now, for the first time in all of human history, these diverse and independent expressions of basic human potential are coming to an end. Modernization is quickly extending into the last remote corners of the world. We are entering a new epoch, one in which cultural convergence is erasing or disorganizing the wide range of human variation which has evolved.

Film records that reveal the different ways of life of the world and the different ways of realizing basic human potential are of scientific interest and humanistic importance. The visual data they present reflect conditions important in cultural and behavioral evolution and reveal special expressions of the human ability to adapt, interact, and respond. To whatever degree we allow such data to vanish, we diminish our ability to understand our own species.

Similarly there is a critical need to document emerging developments in societies that are modernizing. We need better understanding of how man fits into and copes with the world and its transformations, including those he himself generates. Our incomplete understanding of the dynamics of such change, or its human significance, frequently forces us to make uninformed and arbitrary decisions about its direction. Movement into the future would be less traumatic and more adaptive if we had greater understanding.

Future scholars might well consider the loss of such knowledge one of the tragic losses of our time. Some of these ways of life reflect conditions important in human behavioral and cultural evolution; some reveal special expressions of human organizational potential; many tell us about the nature of the human condition elsewhere in our growing "one world". How the different peoples of the world manage such impulses as

those associated with conflict, aggression, cooperation, sympathy, and tolerance is useful; how such basic emotions as fear, happiness, anger, disgust, surprise, and contempt are expressed or patterned is obviously important. These things differ, sometimes quite considerably, from one culture to another, and in rather striking ways. Visual and auditory data on such expressions, systematically prepared and preserved as research records provide the means for detailed and repeated examination and evaluation as new problems in human affairs surface or new questions are asked.

For over a decade I have been supporting the effort to establish a Center at the Smithsonian to deal with this increasingly urgent need. The Smithsonian Institution is clearly the right place for this type of scholarly activity. Indeed, a group of twenty-six eminent scholars representing eighteen institutions of higher learning, convened by the National Science Foundation, recommended that the central and national character of the Smithsonian Institution made it particularly suitable as the base for such an effort. The Smithsonian is also international, and this kind of program fits well into the scholarly role it has traditionally sought in world affairs.

Solid backing has come from the appropriate professional organizations: The American Anthropological Association voted unanimously in Plenary Session to support the effort to create the National Anthropological Film Center at the Smithsonian. Similarly the Ninth International Congress of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences overwhelmingly adopted a resolution of urgency and support at its meeting in Chicago in 1973.

The nucleus is now established; good national and international contacts have been made. We have an eminently workable basis on which to proceed. Dr. Richard Sorenson, who is directing the development of this Center, has received remarkable cooperation within the United States and very warm welcomes abroad, particularly in Third World nations containing crucial reserves of traditional ways of life and culture. The techniques of visual inquiry he has begun to employ are readily seen as a tool which aids in defining a sense of national identity in relation to important elements of the cultural heritage.

What is now needed is an appropriate support base. Without such a base we cannot take advantage of the groundwork done or respond to the opportunities which have suddenly blossomed overseas as a result of Dr. Sorenson's efforts.

Two very recent events have seriously outdated the \$136,000 proposed for the Center in the current budget request:

1) The National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities have been helping to support the development of the Center at approximately \$171,000

per annum since its opening. During the Endowments' budget hearings in the Senate, they were told that the Smithsonian should seek its money directly from Congress--not through the National Endowments. It would be a serious setback if this money could not now be appropriated for the National Anthropological Film Center's use.

2) Dr. Sorenson recently visited many Third World nations in an attempt to evaluate current problems and possibilities. He has had remarkable success in getting interest and cooperation from officials and scholars in the most critical countries. Indeed, in a very few weeks he accomplished what I would have thought impossible, gaining entree and welcome even in regions barred to foreigners. Officials in these countries have become enthusiastic. Certainly it would be a serious setback if they were disappointed. Work should start quickly in at least three of these countries.

Thus the budget request of \$136,000 submitted by the Smithsonian Institution needs to be increased to \$562,000. This would include an additional \$255,000 to inaugurate studies in the most critical countries as well as a direct appropriation of the \$171,000 previously obtained from the National Endowments.

I and many of my valued colleagues have worked hard and long to create the basis for the kind of effort now needed. Appropriate technology is now available; good methodologies now exist; we have developed the proper institutional base and the right kind of contacts throughout the world. All we need now is the basic funding to begin to deal seriously with the problem. I hope that you will be able to help provide this.

Dr. Margaret Mead
President, American Association
for the Advancement of Science

MISS MEAD. This center is designed to conserve the films that already exist on vanishing peoples. They cannot be repeated again. Some of them were taken 20, 30 or even 40 years ago, and now constitute records of great value that we are gathering in and storing properly and keeping them for science.

MR. YATES. Where are they being stored?

MISS MEAD. At the Smithsonian. At the same time, we are trying to get new films made of areas not yet filmed, and are disappearing because with our technological civilization spreading over the world, we are losing one culture after another. Sometimes through the death of a people, but more often through their changing their ways of life completely.

So, these are things that have to be done now if they are going to be done at all. Nomads are being settled down in villages, and people are coming out of the jungles and living on the roads and so forth.

We have worked for many years now to get our techniques in shape. We have young film makers. We have equipment that will stand being taken into the tropics, which it didn't when I first started working. We have enough young people to do this. We have a good director, Dr. Sorenson, here with me, who has made a great many very valuable contracts in other countries, that will assure us entry if we are able to send film makers in.

If we lose these records, we are going to have an irreparable loss to our knowledge of what human beings are capable of, as we ask them to be capable of things they were never capable of before, as far as we know.

I am specifically here to ask help on the budget. We have been receiving \$171,000 a year from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Arts. But they, during the Senate hearings—

MR. YATES. May I interrupt you for a moment? How much did you get from NEA and how much from NEH?

MR. SORENSON. The figure of \$171,000 represents an average over the time the center has been in being, which has been about 2 years.

MR. YATES. From both of the Endowments?

MR. SORENSON. We don't have the figures on how that breaks down. It is primarily the National Endowment for the Humanities. The arts endowment is much smaller.

MISS MEAD. Now, we are instructed, when the endowment budget hearings came up, that the Smithsonian should seek this money directly from Congress for the center, and not to continue to ask the endowment for it.

So that the specifics of my being here is to support our request, the increase to the budget request submitted by the Smithsonian, which was only \$136,000. It needs to be increased to \$562,000. This would include an additional \$255,000 to inaugurate studies in the most critical countries, as well as a direct appropriation of the \$171,000 previously obtained from the National Endowment.

MR. YATES. How long has the Smithsonian been engaged in this activity?

MISS MEAD. We have been working on getting it organized for over 10 years, and it has been actually formally organized only 2 years. It has taken a long time.

Mr. YATES. Where are the films kept? The reason I ask that question is that there are three current repositories for film. There is the Museum of Modern Art, there is the George Eastman House, and there is the Library of Congress.

I assume the Archives has some film, too, but I don't know what kind, and I think we ought to find out what kind of film the National Archives keeps. Where will the Smithsonian keep the films?

Mr. SORENSON. We have from a private contribution that was made to the Smithsonian just for this purpose built a refrigerated humidity-controlled vault, which will hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ million feet of film. That has been built and is working now. It is a modular type of construction, so when and if this is filled, you can make the same sort of thing all over again.

Miss MEAD. We are not trying, Mr. Chairman, to get all the films in the country. Any film that is well taken care of now we are very thankful for. But, there are masses that are not in any of these repositories. Some of them are in shoe boxes under people's beds literally. And we are planning to annotate them and archive them for research in ways that are much more modern than are being followed by the other repositories.

Mr. YATES. In which department do you come—Dr. Challinor's?

Mr. SORENSON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Well, thank you very much. I am sure the committee will give you very sympathetic consideration for this.

I see that the Smithsonian is engaged in some kind of a controversy at the moment. Did you read this morning's paper?

Miss MEAD. You see, the Smithsonian—as I understand it now—is a quasi-governmental organization. I worked in the National Research Council all through World War II. We had to go and get from private donors things that didn't fit into Government grants. We were in a position in this center where we had a nice sum of money from the Endowment. It couldn't buy us a place to put our film. People were giving us all our film, and we didn't have our refrigerated vault. We had to go to private sources for it because none of the endowing institutions were able to give us a vault. This happens very often.

Mr. YATES. Did you ask the Library of Congress?

Mr. SORENSON. The Library of Congress does not have such a facility themselves.

Mr. YATES. You mean a refrigerated facility, and therefore they cannot store colored film very long.

Mr. SORENSON. And second, the Library of Congress is not interested in archiving things which are not copywrited productions. And most of the film that we are talking about is film taken by anthropologists and other people.

Mr. YATES. I think we still have to work out what our Government's relationship is to film, both as an art form and as a recording form.

Mr. SORENSON. We are talking about it here as a scientific and humanistic resource, not an art form.

Mr. YATES. It can be both, though, can't it?

Mr. SORENSON. Right.

Miss MEAD. You see, we used to only depend on words, and many records of vanished cultures depend on words—the forest work I did. But now that we have film and sound, we have something with much higher scientific value, if we can make and preserve it.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Dr. Mead.

Thank you, sir.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

WITNESSES

JOHNATHAN TAYLOR, UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES
RONALD L. COURNOYER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED SOUTH-
EASTERN TRIBES, INC.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Taylor, you are with the United Southern Tribes. Your statement may be inserted in the record at this point.
[The statement follows:]

JOHNATHAN L. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES, INC.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

I appreciate this opportunity to submit this statement on Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. This new law can be one of the most important pieces of health legislation ever passed for Indian people. The Federal Government now recognizes its responsibility for the care and education of the Indian people by improving service and facilities of Federal Indian health programs. The unmet health needs and poor health status of Indian people are documented facts and need not be expanded upon except to say that only through legislation such as this will the health status of the Indian people be raised to that comparable to the general population.

The Indian Health Service, through the passage of this law, now has the additional mechanisms and authorization levels to begin to meet the health needs of the Indian people. Based upon documented health need, the original Senate version of the bill (S. 522) proposed authorization levels for \$1,609,987,000 over a 7-year plan. After suffering many authorization cuts and weakening amendments, it was passed into law on September 30, 1976 as Public Law 94-437. Although the appropriation level has now decreased to 26 percent of the original Senate bill 522, the unmet needs have not decreased in a similar manner. I, therefore, believe that unless the full level of authorization is appropriated, the national goal of the U.S. Government to provide the quantity and quality of health services which will permit the health status of Indians to be raised to the highest possible level, as stated in section 2 of the act, will not be met.

I would now like to address specific portions of Public Law 94-437 and respectfully submit for your consideration and action these recommendations:

TITLE I, SECTION 102

Recommendations:

(1) The full authorized amount of \$900,000 be appropriated for fiscal year 1978, and for subsequent years the full amount be appropriated.

(2) The applications submitted by tribes or tribal organizations that have existing health professions recruitment programs be given first priority.

(3) The summer science and math enrichment programs for Indian students necessary for enrollment in health professions schools be given priority in funding.

TITLE I, SECTION 103

Recommendations:

(1) The funding level authorized at \$800,000 for fiscal year 1978 be appropriated, and for subsequent years the full amount be appropriated.

(2) That stabilized tribal and appropriated and tribal organizational health entities should be the mechanisms through which scholarships are granted.

TITLE I, SECTION 104

Recommendations:

(1) The funding level authorized at \$5,450,000 for fiscal year 1978 be fully appropriated, and for subsequent years the full amount be appropriated.

(2) The Indian Health Service shall consult established nonprofit American Indian financial aid agencies such as American Indian Scholarships, Inc., in the development of guidelines for funding priority of Indian students.

(3) That the Indian Health Service monitor the progress of students receiving these scholarships to see if their financial needs are being adequately met.

TITLE I, SECTION 106

Recommendations:

(1) That Indian health professionals be given priority in funding continuing education allowances.

(2) That authorized level of funding be appropriated for this and subsequent years.

TITLE II, HEALTH SERVICES

Recommendations:

(1) In view of the fact that 90 percent (14,000 Indian children) of the simple surgical operations necessary to correct otitis media have not been performed and that two-thirds of the hospitals, and four-fifths of the outpatient clinics, are at or below 80 percent staffing levels. USET, Inc., fully supports and endorses this title to be funded at present authorization levels this year and subsequent years.

TITLE III, HEALTH FACILITIES

Recommendations:

(1) Less than one-half of the IHS Hospitals are J.C.A.H. accredited and less than a quarter meet fire safety standards. In addition, IHS staff housing is insufficient in number of inadequate in regards to condition. Therefore, USET, Inc., fully supports and endorses this title to be funded at present authorization levels this year and subsequent years.

I mentioned in my opening statement that this law can be one of the most important pieces of health legislation ever passed by Congress for American Indian people. It can be, but only if it is funded at the full level of appropriations authorized in the act.

United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., is an intertribal American Indian organization with representatives from:

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Philadelphia, Miss., population 4,000.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee, N.C., population 6,000.

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Miami, Fla., population 400.

St. Regis Band of Mohawks of New York, Hogsburg, N.Y., population 6,000.

Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, Hollywood, Fla., population 1,500.

Seneca Nation of Indians, Salamanca, N.Y., population 5,000.

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Charenton, La., population 250.

Conshatta Tribe of Louisiana, Elton, La., population 250

We would like to express our sincere appreciation for your allowing us the opportunity to present this testimony and hope that our recommendations are acted upon in a positive manner.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am honored again to come before this committee. We do have a written statement made part of the record, and we won't go through the whole statement but just hit some of the highlights, what we would like you to hear us say.

Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, I think it was the wisdom of the Congress to pass such an act that would help the Indians meet the unmet health needs on the reservations. When we talk about unmet needs, we are talking about education, like where we could educate our own people, our own children to come back and work and help on the reservations, and scholarships.

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